

between the shape of the polyps and the shape and disposition of the spines. Those species which have triangular spines have polyps with longer tentacles than those with cylindrical spines, with a greater tendency to become regular in shape, though there are some in which the polyp is very oblong in horizontal outline, as in *A. tetrasticha* (pl. iii. fig. 30). Very long tentacles are found in *A. spiralis* (figs. 25, 26). In very few instances the tentacles are found retracted, as figured by Lacaze-Duthiers; in most cases they are simply contracted; and in many species they are probably not retractile at all."

Out of the twelve species whose skeletons are then described three only have their polyps noticed and figured, viz. *Antipathes spiralis*, *A. picea*, n. sp., and *A. felix*, Pourt.

The plate contains twenty-five figures characterizing the spines and their disposition on twenty species, together with eight figures characterizing the appearance of the polyps on seven species.

Thus this Report, of February 1880, adds hardly any thing more to our knowledge of the polyp of *Antipathes* than MM. Milne-Edwards and Jules Haime had stated in 1857; nor are we likely to get more until some one with equal ability studies the living *Antipathes* after the manner of Mr. Moseley's investigations of *Millepora* &c., published in the 'Philosophical Transactions.'

XLIX.—*Description of a new Species of Turbo, and a Note on the Occurrence of Rossia Owenii on the Coast of North Wales.* By EDGAR A. SMITH.

*Turbo cepoides.*

Testa anguste sed profunde perforata, ovato-conica, pallide fusca, viridi strigata alboque variegata. Anfractus 7, valde convexi, superne leviter depressi vel subexcavati, incrementi lineis conspicuis, irregularibus, sublamellosis ornati, striis spiralibus inconspicuis et sulcis paucis superne sculpti. Apertura fere circularis, spira paulo brevior, intus dilute salmonea, margaritacea. Long. 80 millim., diam. max. 70; apertura 38 millim. longa.

*Hab.* —?

The colour of this shell calls to mind the greenish striping of an onion, from which circumstance I have imposed upon it the name *cepoides*. The ground-colour is a light yellowish brown; the lines of growth are of a peculiarly imbricating

character and of a pale green tint, at times edged with white. The base of the body-whorl exhibits indications of three or four concentric narrow bands of a green colour, more or less interrupted, and just beneath the suture there are some small, subequidistant, dark spots also noticeable upon the preceding volution. The upper whorls are strongly sulcated and ridged; but the sulci gradually disappear upon the lower half of the penultimate whorl, being replaced by faint spiral striæ.

The form of this species is very similar to that of *T. magnificus* of Jonas, figured in Philippi's 'Abbildungen,' vol. ii. pl. vi. (*Trochus*), and in his monograph of the genus *Turbo*, in the second edition of the 'Conchylien-Cabinet,' pl. xiv. figs. 1, 2.

*T. cepoides* is distinguished from that species by the presence of a deep perforation, difference of coloration, the peculiarity of the lines of growth, its less conspicuous spiral striæ, and the few narrow sulci revolving round the upper part of the whorls. The lower columellar portion of the peristome in *T. magnificus* is very much thickened by a stout callosity, resting upon the base of the whorl and thinly spreading over the surface to the upper extremity of the outer lip.

In the present species the portion of the peritreme first referred to stands out thin, not being reflexed upon the base, the edge of it extending upwards into the narrow umbilicus, and there is scarcely any callosity above the umbilicus. The upper end of the outer lip in *S. magnificus* is peculiarly prominent just beneath the suture, owing to the considerable arcuation of the lines of increment; and this is particularly observable when the shell is viewed laterally. On the contrary, in *T. cepoides* this prominence is absent, the lines of growth being scarcely curved at that particular part.

Both species have an opaque limbus to the aperture, and also a transverse callosity or ridge at the upper part of the columella, extending within the shell subparallel with the suture.

*Rossia Owenii*, Ball.

This appears to be a comparatively rare species; hence a record of its capture may be of interest. A mutilated specimen was picked up on the beach at Llandudno, North Wales, after a storm, by Mr. Thomas Williams, a resident of that town, who kindly sent it to the British Museum. This species, which, according to Steenstrup (*teste* Gwyn Jeffreys), is the male of the Mediterranean *R. macrosoma*, Delle Chiaje, was first discovered in Dublin Bay, but has since been recorded from the English Channel and the North Sea.

L.—*A new Cetonia from Madagascar.*

By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE new species which I here describe was lately received in a small collection made at Antananarivo by the late Rev. R. Toy. I propose to call it

*Pantolia brevicollis*, n. sp.

Nigra, nitida, elytris fortiter punctato-sulcatis, apice crebre punctato, pygidio creberrime transversim ruguloso.

Long. 8 lin.

Very close to *P. striata*. It differs in having the thorax shorter and less narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles not at all prominent. The head and clypeus are delicately punctured, the latter scarcely emarginate in front. The punctures on the thorax are not very close together, and are extremely fine and delicate; there are no stronger punctures at the sides. Scutellum smooth. The elytra are channelled and sculptured in the same way as in *P. striata*. The pygidium is covered with fine, closely placed, transverse rugæ; there is a slight longitudinal median impression. The posterior femora are sparingly and delicately punctured below, with a line of strong punctures along the anterior and posterior margins. The anterior tibiæ have three very acute teeth.

*Hab.* Madagascar.

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LI.—*Description of a new Species of Arvicola from Gilgit.*

By JOHN SCULLY.

*Arvicola Blanfordi*, sp. nov.

♂. Head and body 4·55 inches, tail 2·05, hairs at end of tail 0·2, fore foot 0·4, hind foot 0·75, length of ear 0·7, breadth of ear 0·68. Lips, hands, and feet flesh-colour, the nose a little darker; irides blackish brown.

General colour of the fur above rather pale brown, with a slight rufous tinge, the hairs being of a deep slate-colour for the greater portion of their length and their ends pale brown with blackish tips. Under surface greyish white, the hairs deep slaty at base with white tips; along a line separating the colour of the upper and lower surfaces the tips of the hairs are isabelline. Feet white. Tail sullied white, with a dusky stripe along its upper surface, which is most conspicuous near the tip.